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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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COUNTRY	USSR	REPORT	
SUBJECT	Riga Branch of the Thermal Power Station Design Institute TE	DATE DISTR.	25 March 1960
		NO. PAGES	2
		REFERENCES	RD
DATE OF INFO.			50X1-HUM
PLACE & DATE ACQ.			50X1-HUM

SOURCE EVALUATIONS ARE DEFINITIVE. APPRAISAL OF CONTENT IS TENTATIVE.

1. The Riga branch of the Thermal Power Station Design Institute executed the following projects:

   a. Design of a housing project for workers of the Riga TETS at the end of ulitsa Lenina. In 1958, four large, three-story houses had already been completed and two similar buildings were still under construction. The completed project was to comprise 250-300 apartments.

   b. Design of a three-story residential building for workers of Riga GRES on Ganibu Dambis iela. The building, comprising 40 apartments, was still under construction in 1958.

   c. Design of two three-story buildings with a total of 150 apartments for Saransk TETS II, which were under construction in 1958 on Grazhdanskaya ulitsa, about one kilometer from the Saransk railroad station.

   d. Design for workers settlement for the Nazarovo GRES. This settlement was to be located 1.5 kilometers northwest of the power station. Originally it had been planned to erect facilities for 10,000 inhabitants, but this was reduced to 7,000 inhabitants because of the numerous barracks and buildings which had been erected at the site in the meantime.

2. The first stage of the Nazarovo GRES was to be put into operation in 1960 with an output of 600,000 kilowatts, and construction was to continue uninterrupted until completion.

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3. [redacted] report on the Riga branch of the Thermal Power Station Design Institute [redacted]

Attachment : An eight-page report on the Riga branch of the Thermal Power Station Design Institute. This report describes and locates various offices

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STATE	X	ARMY	X	NAVY	X	AIR	X	NSA	X	FBI		NIC	X	

(Note: Washington distribution indicated by "X"; Field distribution by "#".)

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of the institute in Riga) indicates (thermal power projects the institute is or has been working on (Riga, Orsk, Saransk, Nazarovo, Shumikha village), and housing plans and construction for power plant employees. Expansion of power stations Dorogobuzh and Kirov GRES is reported with no details.

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COUNTRY: USSR (Latvian SSR)

SUBJECT: The Riga Branch of the Thermal Power Station Design Institute

1. In the USSR, the responsibility for the design of electric power stations was divided between two institutes, one for hydroelectric power stations and one for thermal power stations. The Thermal Power Station Design Institute (Teploenergoproyekt) had its head office at 20 Spartakovskaya Ulitsa in Moscow. The head office, called "Vsesoyuzniy Gosudarstvenniy Institut Teploenergoproyekt" (VGPI Teploenergoproyekt), had about 15 branches throughout the country, including one each in Leningrad, Kiev, Kharkov, Rostov, Novosibirsk, Omsk, Tashkent, Lvov, and Riga. The head office and

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its branches were subordinate to the All-Union Ministry of Power Stations (Ministerstvo Elektrostantsiy USSR).

2. The VGPI Teploenergoproyekt and its branches have retained their original structure and function, even after the introduction of the Sovnarkhozy. Upon the establishment of the Sovnarkhoz in Riga, for example, the Central Committee of the Latvian Communist Party attempted to abolish the branch in that town, maintaining that the latter had not served the republic for some years but had instead carried out design projects for other regions of the USSR. This attempt by the CC failed, for the branch continued to exist unchanged. a hint from Moscow to refrain from interference had closed the matter. 50X1-HUM

3. The scope of the individual branches of the Institute was not restricted to any geographical area, but was dictated by Moscow in each case. The Riga Branch (Rizhkow Otdelenie VGPI Teploenergo-proyekt), established in 1952, was housed at several locations in the town:

a. The upper floor of a four-story residential house at 20 Gorky Street (formerly Valdemaraiela) was the central building of the Riga Branch. Housed in this building were its management

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and administrative department, its technical, thermo-mechanical, construction, hydrotechnical and electrotechnical departments, as well as its archives and library. The groundfloor contained a small dispensary.

b. The workers housing planning department (Arkhitekturne Planirovochne Maysterske) was located at 11 Sverdlov Street.

c. Party of the geological and surveying department (Otdel Iziskaniy) was located at 7 Gogol Street.

d. The central heating system design department (Otdel Teplovikh Setey) occupied two rooms in the city law court building (address unknown).

Construction of a building to accommodate all departments of the branch was started in 1954 at the corner of Krishyan and Barona Iela and Artilerias Iela (or Tallinas Iela). One four-story wing of the building, intended to house employees and their families, was already completed and occupied in 1958, while a six-story wing for the various departments was still under construction at that date.

4. The Riga Branch of Teploenergoproyekt employed about 300 persons, including engineers, architects, technicians, designers, and draftsmen. Projects executed by the branch include the following:

a. The first project of the branch after its establishment in 1952 was the design of a new thermal power station for Riga, now called Rizhskaya TETS. Construction went on simultaneously with the design. The first part of the station was put into operation in 1955 and had an output of 50,000 Kw, making it the larger of the two stations in Riga; the second part, which was projected to have a similar output, was still under construction in 1958. The station was fueled by peat.

b. A housing project for workers of the Rizhskaya TETS was under construction at the end of Lenina Iela, about 0.5 km from the power station. In 1958 four large, three-story houses had already been completed and two similar buildings were still under construction. The completed project was to comprise 250-300 apartments.

c. A three-story residential building for workers of the Rizhskaya GRES (Rizhskaya Gosudarstvennaya Elektro-Stantsya), the second power station in Riga, was designed by the housing projects department of the branch. The building, comprising

40 apartments, was still under construction in 1958 on Ganibu Dambis Iela; the address was unknown, but it was probably not far from the plant. The prewar Rizhskaya GRES (location unknown) was slightly (?) expanded after the war. (No details.)

d. Expansion of the Dorogobuzh [N 54-55, E 33-18] power station (Dorogobuzhskay GRES) and the Kirovskaya GRES. (No details.)

e. In 1953 the housing projects department of the branch, which had about 40 employees, designed an entire quarter, designated Kvartal No. 107, for the workers of the Orsk [N 51-12, E 58-35] thermal power station, including three two-story buildings with a total of approximately 120 apartments; it is not known whether the buildings were actually erected. The Orskayatets was an old station which was expanded after World War II. It was a large (?) plant which served major industries, including an oil refinery, a nickel processing plant and a meat preserves combine which was the largest of its kind in the USSR. No further details on the station or its location are available.

f. In 1958 a housing project for workers of the Saransk

[N 54-11, E 45-12] thermal power station No. 2 (Saranskaya TETS II) was under construction on Grazhdanskaya Street, about one km from the Saransk railroad station. It comprised two three-story buildings with a total of 150 apartments. Judging from the size of the project, the power station was probably not as large as the Rizhskaya TETS. The Saranskaya TETS II was constructed after World War II. The old thermal power station in Saransk (Saranskaya TETS I) was located on Grazhdanskaya Street.

g. One of the largest projects executed by the Riga Branch of Teploenergoproyekt was the design of a workers settlement for employees of the Nazarovska GRES. Nazarovo [N 56-01, E 90-23], a town of 30,000 inhabitants, was located northeast of the Adadim railroad station, which was on the Achinsk-Abakan rail line. The new Nazarovo power station was under construction on the bank of the Chulym River, about 1.5 km northeast of Dorokhovo village. Preliminary work started in 1955, but the planned 1,200,000 KW station was kept secret from the public until 1957. [The first stage, with an output of 600,000 KW, was to be put into operation in 1960, and construction was to continue uninterruptedly until completion.] It seemed unlikely,

however, that this deadline would be met, for work was progressing very slowly in 1957, and at the end of that year construction of the station proper had not even started. Only temporary housing, ground levelling, a four-km long railroad spur from the Adadim station to the technical base of the project, and a bridge over the Chulym River had been completed; in addition, a rail-tracked mobile power plant, imported from Czechoslovakia, was operating at the site. The workers settlement of the Nazarovoska GRES was to be erected about 1.5 km northwest of the station. The designs for the settlement had been underway since 1955, although modifications were required later. Because numerous barracks and buildings had been constructed at the site in the meantime, it was necessary to reduce the original estimate of 10,000 inhabitants to 7,000.

5. In 1956 the housing project department of the Riga Branch of Teploenergoproyekt received a special order from Moscow to design an administration building for a large hydroelectric power station which had been under construction for several years near Krasnoyarsk, in the vicinity of Shumikha village. The original order stipulated the erection of the building in Krasnoyarsk proper, but shortly after

design had been started, the branch was instructed to stop all planning of the building as its location had not yet been finalized.

[redacted] construction of the Krasnoyarsk power station was expected to take 15 years. It was to be located on the banks of the Yenisey River and would have a capacity of about three million KW.